

## KHARTOUM IS THE OBJECT OF ENGLAND.

Where "Chinese Gordon"  
Fell Her Forces Will  
Try to Go.

French Papers Charge the British  
with Bad Faith in the  
Egyptian Occupation.

Irish and Radical Members in the  
House of Commons Likely to  
Join in the Cry.

BUT JOHN BULL WILL MARCH ON.

And if He is Successful the Egyptian  
Troops Will Reoccupy Kassala.  
London Correspondents Go  
to the Seat of War.

By Julian Ralph.  
London, March 14.—The publication of the  
news of the projected advance of the  
Egyptian troops to Dongola has excited a  
great difference of opinion in England.  
These differences are on strictly party  
lines.

The Unionist press generally regard the  
proposals favorably, while the Radical jour-  
nals display an uneasiness at the possible  
outcome of affairs, though few venture to  
openly declare against it, since it has only  
been stated as yet that the British troops  
will assist in guarding Wady Halfa during  
operations.

Beyond this point, there is reason to be-  
lieve that, should success crown Egyptian  
arms, they may be more actively employed,  
since the British authorities will not be  
content to adopt Dongola as a frontier  
town, which, moreover, is unsuited for that  
purpose.

Khartoum is, without question, the real  
object of this military movement, and half  
measures in this case will be fatal.  
Every one awaits George Curzon's state-  
ment in the House of Commons on Mon-  
day, particularly the French, who, as evi-  
denced by the bitter, acrimonious tone of  
to-day's articles, accusing the British of  
bad faith on the evacuation of Egypt ques-  
tion, are eager to see if an extensive  
Soudan campaign, meaning further years  
of British authority in Egypt, is likely to  
be initiated.

The opposition on the part of a number  
of Radicals and Irish members of the  
House of Commons is expected to any for-  
ward movement, but since Egypt finds her  
troops and pays the cost of them, which,  
her present financial condition, she is  
able to do, the step is strongly urged by  
military experts and warmly desired by  
"the dwellers on the Nile" themselves.

The operations are certain to be carried  
out. Of the European countries, France  
alone is making diplomatic representations  
at the present moment, and these are sole-  
ly made with a view to obtain a general  
expression of opinion on the part of Eu-  
ropean Governments as to the British  
position.

If the Egyptian advance is successful,  
it is probably will be, it means the ulti-  
mate, though not imminent, reconquest  
of Kassala, which, as is well known, Italy  
only gained on the understanding that it  
was to be restored to Egypt when the  
Egyptians were in a position to hold it.

Several London war correspondents have  
already left for the front, as the advance  
will be made immediately.

There is confirmation from German  
sources that the Congo troops are advancing  
toward the upper reaches of the White  
Nile.

The Egyptian matter, like most new  
events, occupies the entire attention of the  
British public, the Venezuela and Trans-  
vaal affairs having lost the greater part of  
their immediate interest.

**Dropped Dead in Chambers Street.**  
A man about fifty-five years old, who is sup-  
posed to be George B. Black, dropped dead yes-  
terday afternoon from heat disease in front of  
No. 59 Chambers street. Black's residence is un-  
known, his name being ascertained from letters  
found in his pockets addressed to the General  
Post Office. The dead man was about 5 feet 8  
inches tall, with smooth face and light hair,  
and wore a dark suit and white shirt. The  
body was removed to the morgue by order of  
Coroner Debs.

**Last of Police Station Lodgings.**  
Now that the City Lodging House at the foot  
of East Twenty-sixth street is open and doing  
a thriving business, the police station lodging  
house will be closed. Tonight will furnish the  
last chance for wayfarers, men or women, to  
get a free lodging in the station house. Worthy  
applicants for lodging hereafter be supplied  
with tickets and directed to the wayfarer's  
lodges. Women will be directed to an apt of  
the new institutions in the city where accom-  
modations are provided for them.

**Dog-Bitten Boys Are Now Safe.**  
From the Pasture Institute this afternoon,  
after a final injection, will be discharged the  
thirteen boys who have been under treatment  
since bitten on February 29 by a dog supposed  
to have been rabid. The wounds of a few of  
them are not yet entirely healed, but no further  
danger of hydrophobia is apprehended. A civil-  
ian assurance cannot be given for Jacob Lib-  
man and Charles Hagen, the adults, bitten by  
the same dog, who visited the institute only  
once.

**Mrs. Williams Leaves the Jail.**  
Mrs. Jennie Williams, of Mount Pleasant, New  
York, was released from Ludlow Street Jail yes-  
terday by United States Commissioner Shields.  
During her stay in jail her life has twice been  
in imminent danger, one of the occasions be-  
ing when she was struck by a hammer thrown  
by a keeper. She is soon to become a mother  
and did not want her child to be born in the  
jail. Her bail was yesterday reduced to \$250, which  
her lawyer promptly secured.

**Dennett Interceded for Pedlars.**  
The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen  
yesterday listened to an appeal from Superin-  
tendent Dennett, of the Parkhurst Society, in be-  
half of the push cart pedlars. He said he con-  
sidered the present activity of the police more  
prejudicial to the health of the city than the  
power to pass an ordinance naming certain streets  
in which pedlars could sell without interference,  
and he asked the Board to grant such a privilege.

**Wringers and Sweepers Repaired**  
as good as new. Collected for and delivered free.  
Send postal A.M. Winger Co., 99 Chambers St.,  
New York.

## DR. PETERS MAY BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Socialists Not Satisfied with  
a Mere Disciplinary  
Inquiry.

Say Explorer's Crime Deserves  
Public Prosecution in the  
Regular Order.

Bishop Tucker Charges Him with  
Having Ordered His Mis-  
tress Hanged.

COMMISSIONER MAKES AN EXCUSE.

He Claims That According to African  
Law He Had a Right to Kill the Girl  
He Married, Who Had Com-  
mitted Adultery.

Berlin, March 14.—The concluding inci-  
dents of the debate in the Reichstag to-day  
upon the occasion of the discussion of the  
colonial budget, which developed charges  
against Dr. Carl Peters, the African ex-  
plorer, abundantly justified the demands  
which were made and acceded to by the  
Government that an inquiry be made into  
the accusations brought against Peters.

The accusation made by Herr Bebel, the  
Socialist leader, that Dr. Peters had forced  
the daughter of a native chief to become his  
mistress and had subsequently hanged her  
and his male body servant, upon discover-  
ing that illicit relations were being main-  
tained between them, formed the pivot of  
to-day's debate, which was of a most ex-  
citing character.

The charge made by Herr Bebel is based  
upon a report made by Bishop Tucker to  
the English Missionary Society, and also  
upon correspondence which passed between  
Bishop Tucker and Dr. Peters, in which  
the Bishop accused Peters of murder.

In reply to this accusation Dr. Peters  
wrote Bishop Tucker that he had married  
the girl, according to African rites, and  
that in accordance with the native Afri-  
can law he was entitled to kill her upon  
discovering that she was guilty of adultery.

Herr Longmann was cheered on all sides  
when, in reply to Dr. Kayser, he said that  
what the Government had proposed to do  
in the matter was not enough. The Pub-  
lic Prosecutor, he said, must try Dr. Pe-  
ters, not in a disciplinary court, which had  
proved to be ineffective in the cases of  
Herr Leist, the Chancellor of the Cameroons,  
and his substitute, Herr Wehlan, who  
ought also to have been tried by the  
Public Prosecutor.

Count von Arnim read a letter from Dr.  
Peters, saying that he had ever written to  
Bishop Tucker in the terms stated by  
Herr Bebel. The result of to-day's debate  
will be that Dr. Peters, besides being tried  
by a disciplinary court, will also have to  
undergo public prosecution. Dr. Peters  
still holds a position in the service of the  
State at a salary of 6,000 marks a year, and  
is the leader of the party which is agitating  
German Colonial extension. The revela-  
tions brought out by the debate and the  
disclosures yet to be made in the courts  
will be altogether likely to end his career  
of usefulness, if, indeed, there is any of it  
remaining.

Herr Barth declared during the debate  
that Stanley really set the pace to negro  
killing in Africa, and that Dr. Peters was  
merely a poor imitator, but deserved to be  
put to death.

**FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.**

United States Minister Terrell has started for  
New York on the Pacific Diamond.

The Reichstag (Berlin) committee, having in  
charge the Government since last year, by a vote  
of twelve to nine, fixed the export bounties upon  
raw sugar at three marks, upon candy sugars  
at four marks, and upon all other grades at  
three and one-half marks.

Advices from the Transvaal announce the in-  
tention to exhume the bodies of the followers  
of Dr. Jameson and to reinter them in a com-  
mon grave.

Princess Maud (Harry), of Wales, will be mar-  
ried in July to her first cousin, Prince Carl of  
Denmark.

Strong influence is being brought to bear to  
appoint Lord Arthur Balfour, whose wife composed  
"The Gleanings," to the Governorship of the  
Island of Jamaica.

Owing to the threatened defection of many  
Unionists on the proposal to grant an additional  
pension to the Duke of Cambridge, the Govern-  
ment proposes to withdraw it from the esti-  
mate. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary  
of State for War, is primarily responsible for  
the scheme, and he may be obliged to resign.

The resolution passed by the English Com-  
mons in favor of opening national museums and  
art galleries in Sunday has resulted in the au-  
thorities of the British Museum, of the National  
Gallery, and of the Royal Academy making ar-  
rangements to open their places to the public  
on Sundays.

The United States Embassy at Berlin has in-  
vited an invitation to German universities to  
take part in the one hundred and fiftieth an-  
niversary celebrations of Princeton College. The  
Universities of Erlangen, Freiburg and Brestock  
have replied that it would be impossible for  
them to send delegates so great a distance.  
Goettingen reserves its decision.

An Edinburgh court has granted a decree of  
divorce to Alexander Cross, M. P., from his wife,  
who is the daughter of Coats, the thread manu-  
facturer. Mrs. Cross left her husband in 1891  
and refused to return to him.

Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador to Great  
Britain, went to Paris yesterday to report to his  
Government the result of an interview with Lord  
Salisbury. It is believed that the conference had  
special reference to Egypt.

## A LIFE SENTENCE FOR TOM O'BRIEN.

Quick Decision in the Case  
of the Notorious Bunco  
Swindler.

Convicted in a Paris Court of  
the Murder of "Kid"  
Waddell.

The Latter Was Also a Confidence  
Man, with Whom He Quar-  
relled Over Money.

WANTED BY THE NEW YORK POLICE.

He Was a Fugitive from Justice, Having  
Escaped from Keeper Buck at  
Utica—A Long Crimi-  
nal Career.

Paris, March 14.—The trial of Tom  
O'Brien, the American bunco steerer, for  
the murder of "Kid" Waddell, another  
American swindler, last March, was ended  
to-day.

M. Jacomy, the prosecutor, insisted that  
the crime was premeditated. He recited  
the prisoner's criminal antecedents, and de-  
clared that the crime deserved to be ex-  
plained by the guillotine.

Maitre Demange, for the defence, de-  
clared that there had been an exchange of  
shots, which was an ordinary way of set-  
tling quarrels in America. The prisoner  
was not a great criminal, but was merely  
a gambling cheat. He had killed Waddell,  
fearing that Waddell would kill him. On  
the night prior to the shooting Waddell had  
struck O'Brien on the head with a bottle in  
the Cafe Americaine. The prisoner, M. Dem-  
ange contended, had practically acted in  
self-defence.

The jury brought in a verdict of  
"Guilty, without premeditation."  
The court room was crowded. O'Brien  
was entirely unmoved when sentence was  
passed upon him.

The Court sentenced O'Brien to impris-  
onment at hard labor for life.

Tom O'Brien is well known in the United  
States as the king of bunco swindlers.  
He made money hand over fist by fleecing  
men who could not afford to have their  
names figure in a police court.

At last, however, a man named Peck,  
whom he had bamboozled out of \$10,000, had  
the boldness to prosecute. O'Brien was  
captured in England, tried in Albany, and  
sentenced to ten years in Dannemora Prison.

Obtaining a writ of habeas corpus on a  
legal technicality, he was taken to Utica,  
before Judge Cox, of the United States Dis-  
trict Court, who, after hearing the argu-  
ments, upheld the decision of the other  
courts and remanded him to jail.

In Utica he managed to escape from  
Keeper Buck, who had a hilarious time  
with his prisoner, so much so that on April  
21 he found that O'Brien had taken a  
steamer for Europe. The crime for which  
he has now been sentenced was committed  
at Gare du Nord on March 27, 1895. Wad-  
dell had been a friend of O'Brien, but the  
latter had reason to believe the police of  
New York derived their information of his  
movements from Waddell. O'Brien swore  
to kill him the first time they met. He fol-  
lowed Waddell from his house in Paris to  
the railroad station and shot him.

O'Brien was eventually secured by Mr.  
Herlan, an English station employee of the  
London, Chatham & Dover Railway.  
The victim died a week afterward at  
Laribois Hospital.

**Camden Child Burned to Death.**  
Camden, N. J., March 14.—Martha Weis-  
brod, a five-year-old child, was burned to  
death in her parents' home to-day. The  
little one's mother went out, leaving her  
daughter locked in the apartments. Dur-  
ing her absence, Martha tried to build a  
fire in a small stove. Her dress caught  
fire. Tenants in the building heard her  
screams and battered down the door, but  
the child was fatally burned and died just  
as her mother returned.

**"77"**  
FOR  
**COLDS**

"77" Breaks up a Hard Cold.  
"77" Knocks Out the Grip.  
"77" Works Wonders in Catarrh.  
"77" Stops Colds in the Head.  
"77" Conquers Coughs.  
"77" Annihilates Hoarseness.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, OR SENT PREPAID UPON RECEIPT  
OF PRICE, 25c., OR FIVE FOR \$1.00. HUMPHREY'S  
MEDICINE CO., 111 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

**THE MOST  
POWERFUL  
CURE**

**MISS MARIE STODOLME**, the English actress, now in this country, has beautiful teeth.  
On February 20, 1896, she wrote of ZOODOONT: "It makes pretty teeth, as I can most  
heartily testify. What ZOODOONT does for her it will do for others. A sample by mail if you  
send five cents and mention this publication. Address, HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists, New  
York City."



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New York.

## MESSIAH OF MANIFOLD VOICES

Telling the Sick of the Wonder of Relief and Cure  
by the New Treatment.

Claims of the Copeland Physicians Made Good a Thousand Times by the Words of Grateful  
Patients—An Avalanche of Cures, Cures Known to Be Impossible Under Any of the  
Methods of the Past, Prove the Marvellous Value of the Discovery.

### AN AVALANCHE OF CURES.

Although straight upon the news of the  
discovery of the New Treatment, throngs of  
people sought its benefits, relying simply  
upon the reputation of Doctor Copeland for  
truth and skill, although no one questioned  
the sincerity of the claims made, there was  
still a period of doubt.

"Doctor Copeland is a scientist, we admit,  
but he is an enthusiast. These claims are  
too certain, too startling."



Mrs. George W. Goldsmith, of  
Maitland, New York, who was  
cured of Catarrh of the head and  
throat.

Words like these were heard from all  
sides. They belonged to this period of hesi-  
tation, the hesitation of doubt like the still-  
ness before a storm; brief, perceptible.  
Doubt, not of the skill or truthfulness of  
the physicians, but of the accuracy of their  
claims.

The people required a sign even more tan-  
gible than the statement of high medical  
authority. The sign was given them; it  
came in this avalanche of cures—cures that  
the intelligent knew were impossible under  
any existing method.

The period of doubt passed; we hear no  
more of over-enthusiasm; there has been no  
question or denial. Crowds of sick  
people are seeking the benefits of the dis-  
covery in such numbers as to almost sur-  
pass belief. They come not in any greater  
numbers than at first from distant cities  
and towns, which responded so quickly to  
the earliest announcement, but in wonder-  
fully increased numbers from New York it-  
self, where the people have an opportunity  
of investigating the results and of talking  
with those for whom the treatment has  
worked such marvels.

### CURING THE DEAF.

George Powell, Hempstead, Long  
Island, says: "I was so deaf in both ears  
I could not hear what people said. Now my hearing  
is perfect."

Carl Thompson, 312 West 47th  
street, says: "I was deaf for four years. I was  
totally deaf in one ear. Now I hear all right  
in both ears."

Charles Stein, of 233 East Seventy-  
seventh street, says: "I was so deaf I couldn't  
understand what people said to me. Now I can  
hear a watch tick."

Grace McDonald, 192 South Second  
street, Brooklyn: "I was so deaf in both ears  
people had to shout at me. Now I can hear any-  
thing that is said to me in an ordinary tone."

Charles B. Baiker, 414 West 39th  
street, Brooklyn: "I was so deaf in both ears  
I could only hear with my right ear. Now I can  
hear as good as anybody."

Alexander Eckhardt, of 153 Di-  
vision street, Brooklyn, says: "I was so deaf  
I could not hear with my right ear. Now I can  
hear distinctly in my right ear, which was deaf."



William Rogers, 140 Perry street,  
city, cured of Bronchial Asthma.

Mrs. Annie Raynor, 208 West 142d  
street, city: "I was deaf in my left ear, so deaf  
I could not hear with my right ear. Now I can  
hear in my left ear almost as well as I can  
hear in my good ear."

Miss Regina Rock, 346 East 52d  
street: "I was so deaf that for three years I lost  
all interest in living. I also suffered with ring-  
ing noises in my ears. My hearing is perfect  
now, and the noises are gone."

Eugene Baumann, 317 Devoe  
street, Brooklyn: "I was deaf in both ears  
and could not hear anything except rumbling  
sounds as a result of continual colds in my head.  
I had burning noises in my ears that sounded like  
escaping steam. I can now hear perfectly, and  
the buzzing noises in my ears are gone."

J. C. Allen, 97 Bright street, Jer-  
sey City: "I was deaf in both ears and could  
not hear anything except rumbling sounds. The  
noises interfered with my hearing and I was get-  
ting deaf in that ear. Now I can hear the clock  
tick in my right ear and the noises are all gone."

James Flynn, 645 West 130th  
street, says: "I couldn't hear anything in my  
right ear. There was stone deaf in that ear. There  
was a ringing sound in that ear which sounded  
just as if I were holding a big sea shell to my  
ear and the noises in the world were coming  
trickling in that shell. Now I can hear the clock  
tick in my right ear and the noises are all gone."

Daniel Harrow, of 902 Eleventh  
avenue, southeast corner Sixty-second street, said  
to the writer: "I suffered and fell on the ice  
two years ago, and from that time I gradually  
became deaf in my left ear. I was almost  
deaf in that ear. Now I can hear the clock  
tick in that ear. My hearing has been entirely  
restored."

W. B. Woodward, Principal of the  
Public School at Statton, New Jersey, thirty  
miles out on the Pennsylvania Railroad, says:  
"I was so deaf in both ears I couldn't hear  
people when they talked to me. I suffered with  
peculiar noises in my ears that sounded like the  
wind whirling through a pine forest. My hearing  
has been restored so that I can hear perfectly,  
and the noises are gone."

Mrs. J. S. Martin, 376 Market street,  
Brooklyn: "There was an incessant sound in my  
ears like escaping steam. The noises made me  
nervous and I lost all courage and became de-  
pressed. My friends advised me to go to the  
Copeland physicians. I am glad I went for the  
noises are gone and I have no fear of getting  
deaf now."

Peter J. Cincay, 228 East 80th  
street, says: "I was cured from jury duty by  
Judge Patterson because I was so deaf. My  
hearing has been restored and I can hear per-  
fectly."

Doctor Copeland's Monograph on Deafness  
will be mailed on application to those direct-  
ly interested in the cure of this condition.

### GIVEN BACK HER HEARING.

Mrs. W. H. Simmons, of 273 Seventh  
street, Jersey City, said to the writer:  
"My ears trouble me for years. When  
I say troubled, I mean that exactly. My  
ears were the great trouble in my life and my  
husband's. My right ear was no use to me at  
all—no earthly use to me—and my left ear  
wasn't much better. I could not hear my hus-  
band when he came home. I couldn't hear  
what he said to me. I couldn't hear what my  
children said to me or said among themselves.  
When I went out and saw people laughing and  
talking I used to wonder what they were talk-  
ing about, and I used to envy them because I  
couldn't hear and laugh too. My deafness was  
due to an attack of intermittent fever and it  
got worse after my last child was born."

"I first noticed that I was deaf  
when I'd get nervous. If two of the children  
were talking at once it would confuse me, and I  
got so little by little that I could not under-  
stand them. I had no knowledge of sound, ex-  
cept that from memory before I was deaf. I  
suffered so from the noise in my ears that I  
thought I would go out of my mind. The noises  
to me were like wagons rumbling over cobble-  
stones, making water, steam cars in motion and  
escaping steam combined."

"That was my condition when I  
went to the Copeland physicians. Now the hear-  
ing in my left ear is perfect and I can hear a  
little clock tick with my right ear. I can hear  
distinctly what my husband and children say. I  
first noticed that I could hear again by hearing  
what people said on the ferry boats and elevated  
trains, and now my hearing has become so  
acute that I can hear my husband put his key  
in the lock in the hall door when he comes  
home."

"I was very ill for several years.  
In fact I became so debilitated it wasn't safe  
for me to walk in the street for fear I would  
fall in a faint. One day I fainted twice in a  
restaurant. I was carried into a drug store and  
then taken home in a cab. My friends were  
worried about me and I was afraid I wouldn't  
live. I was advised to go to the Copeland phy-  
sicians after I had taken all sorts of tonics. I  
was troubled with rush of blood to the head,  
dizzy spells, bad headaches, sleeplessness and  
a bloating in my stomach. Without asking me  
what was the matter with me the Copeland  
physicians told me I was suffering from chronic  
catarrh of the stomach. I couldn't eat, and  
when I did force myself to eat

"I couldn't keep the food on my  
stomach. At the end of the first month's treat-  
ment I was astonished to find that I could eat  
and also the bloating was all gone. At the  
end of the second month's treatment all my  
trouble had disappeared, and at the end of the  
third month I was completely cured, and I am  
thoroughly satisfied that I am as well a woman  
to-day as there is in New York or Brooklyn."

**CURED OF DISEASE OF THE LIVER**  
Joseph R. Munter, of the clothing  
firm of J. Cohen and Company, who have clos-  
ing stores at 212 Canal street and 123 and 125  
Walker street, in this city, has been a sufferer  
from catarrh of the liver since he was a boy.  
He said: "I was troubled with catarrh in  
its various forms for years, and I used to be  
stopped up in my head and throat every Winter,  
and this is the first Winter that I can remember  
that my head has been clear."

"After I would eat I would throw  
up. Nothing would stay on my stomach. I had  
no appetite and I was always belching and gas-  
ing. The poisonous mucus that I swallowed affected  
my stomach and then my liver. I had a heavy,  
bloated feeling after eating, and I used to have  
to loosen my clothes to get relief."

"I'd walk I would get dizzy. I used to  
feel tired when I'd get up in the morning. I  
couldn't sleep till toward morning. I was rest-  
less and nervous."

"The Copeland physicians are the  
only doctors who were able to do anything for  
me, and if anybody wants to know how they  
have helped me I will be glad to tell them, as  
I have you."

### STORY OF MOTHER AND SON.

Mrs. Eliza King lives at 53 Myrtle  
avenue, Brooklyn: She said to the writer:  
"I was totally deaf in my left ear and couldn't  
hear anything. If I laid on my right side at  
night you could throw the house down and I  
wouldn't be able to hear it. I couldn't hear the  
elevated trains that thundered past the house.  
When I was walking along the street with any  
one I used to say to them if they were on the  
left side, 'Get on my good ear side, so I can hear  
what you say.'"

"The deafness made me miserable.  
I couldn't see straight. I got dizzy in the street,  
and one day I fainted on the Brooklyn Bridge  
when on the way to the office of the Copeland  
physicians. People had to scream at me to make  
me hear. I was so deaf."

"The noises in my ears were ter-  
rible. They kept me awake at night and made  
me miserable in the day time. The noises sound-  
ed like steam engines screeching, crackling wood  
and bubbling water, and hissing and roaring like  
a waterfall."



"I can hear that little clock tick  
over there on the mantelpiece."

"I got so deaf I was afraid of be-  
ing run over by the cars, and I used to lay on  
my deaf ear side in bed so I could hear if bur-  
gars broke into the house. The deafness made me  
nervous and I was so deaf."

"Now I can hear a pin drop. I can  
hear that little clock tick over there on the  
mantelpiece. The Copeland physicians not only  
restored my hearing, but they made me a new  
woman of the physically, for I was all run  
down."

"My son Oswald was a great suf-  
ferer from disease of the head and throat. He  
is sixteen years old. He used half a dozen hand-  
kerchiefs every day, and he was always sneezing  
and spitting terribly. But the Copeland phy-  
sicians have made a new boy of him."

### CURED OF STOMACH DISEASE.

Augusta Howe Chambers is the  
principal of the Brooklyn School of Acting, at  
515 Fulton street, Brooklyn. She lives in a  
beautiful home at 241 Forty-fifth street, Brook-  
lyn. She is a niece of the late Sir Joseph  
Howe, who was the first Governor of Halifax,  
Nova Scotia. Her father is a London Journalist.  
She was leading lady with Edwin Booth, Law-  
rence Barrett, Barney McAllister, W. J. Fagence,  
Joseph Jefferson, Elvira Adams, Edwin Forrest,  
John McCullough, John E. Owens, John T. Ray-



Augusta Howe Chambers, 241  
Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn, cured  
of disease of the stomach.